

seeds, salt, Epsom salt, Glauber's salt, ferrous sulphate, and small amounts of ginger, caraway, fenugreek, and nux vomica.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the above-quoted statements appearing on the bags containing the article and in the circulars accompanying it, regarding its curative and therapeutic effects, were false and fraudulent for the reason that the article did not contain any ingredients capable of producing the results claimed for it.

On June 2, 1921, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9399. Misbranding of Made-Rite flour. U. S. * * * v. 1,296 * * *
Sacks of Made-Rite Flour. Decree of condemnation and forfeiture.
Product ordered released on bond. (F. & D. No. 14879. I. S. No.
5060-t. S. No. E-3323.)

On April 18, 1921, the United States attorney for the District of Massachusetts, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 1,296 sacks, more or less, of Made-Rite flour, remaining in the original unbroken packages at Worcester, Mass., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Kansas Flour Mills, Kansas City, Mo., on or about February 8, 1921, and transported from the State of Missouri into the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: "* * * 24½ Lbs. The Kansas Flour Mills Company Made-Rite Flour Kansas City, U. S. A."

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the statement labeled on the packages containing the article, to wit, "24½ Lbs.," was false and misleading to the purchaser thereof, in that it misled him into the belief that said packages contained 24½ pounds net of the article, whereas said packages did not contain 24½ pounds net of the article, but contained a less amount, and for the further reason that the article was labeled as aforesaid so as to deceive and mislead the purchaser into the belief that the packages contained 24½ pounds net of the article, whereas, in truth and in fact, they did not, but contained a less amount. Misbranding was alleged in substance for the further reason that the article was food in package form, and the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside of the package, in that the quantity stated was not correct.

On May 6, 1921, the Genery Stevens Co., Worcester, Mass., claimant, having filed satisfactory bond in conformity with section 10 of the act, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be delivered to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

9400. Misbranding of Beecham's Pills. U. S. * * * v. 36 Dozen Packages of * * * Beecham's Pills. Consent decree of condemnation and forfeiture. Product released under bond. (F. & D. No. 11050. I. S. No. 2989-r. S. No. W-471.)

On August 25, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 36 dozen packages of Beecham's Pills, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped by the B. F. Allen Co., New York, N. Y., on June 27, 1919,

and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the pills consisted essentially of aloes and ginger, and were coated with talc.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the following therapeutic effects were claimed for it in a circular inclosed in each package containing the said article, to wit, that it was a cure for, or remedy in the treatment of, the blood, nerves, bilious disorders, indigestion, want of appetite, fullness after meals, vomiting, sickness at the stomach, torpid liver, sick headache, cold chills, flushing of heat, lowness of spirits, etc., for attacks of headache, dizziness or swimming in the head, wind pain and spasms at the stomach, pains in the back, restlessness, insomnia, etc., scurvy, pimples, blotches of the skin, ulcers, etc., kidney and urinary disorders, gout, rheumatism, sciatica, eczema, etc., which claims and statements were false and fraudulent in that the contents of the said packages contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed.

On September 16, 1919, the B. F. Allen Co., New York, N. Y., claimant, having confessed judgment and consented to a decree, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be released to said claimant upon payment of the costs of the proceedings and the execution of a bond in the sum of \$100, in conformity with section 10 of the act, conditioned in part that the product be relabeled under the supervision of this department.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*